NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

Rejected communications will not be re turned.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be in serted in the WEEKLY HERALD and the European Edition

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue. - THE Balls; or, THE Polisu Jaw. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SERGBANT'S WEDDING.—THE DEATH TRAP.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.-

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—One Wife, Matinee at 2. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Broadway, between This

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenti THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway. -ARRAH-NA-ROGUE. Matines at 234.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM, 585 Broadway.-NEGRO MIN BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corne (thay. - NEGRO MINSTREST, ECCENTRICITY, &c.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 28th st. and Broad way.—Ean Francisco Mustrels in Farce, &c. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.

720 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTRELS,-GRANI JAMES ROBINSON'S CHAMPION CIRCUS, corner of

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.-GRAND INSTRUMENTAL

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-STRAKOSCE PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth street.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 745 Broadway .- ART AND NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

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THE PRINCESS BEATRICE, the fifth and only unmarried daughter of Queen Victoria, has been bethrothed for marriage to the Marquis of Stafford. So we are informed by cable. Should the union take place it will serve to bind another noble family-that of the Duke of Sutherland-in still closer union to the throne of Britain. Her Majesty is a prudent matron. as well as a very powerful sovereign.

THE WARD'S ISLAND INVESTIGATION .-- A late keeper or nurse in the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island is accused of such violence towards the unfortunates under his charge that one has died from his injuries and another lies at death's door. An investigation by the Coroner is to be held to-morrow. Certainly it would be grossly unjust to condemn any one on the unsupported testimony of men manifestly insane. They are apt to injure themselves in their ravings and to imagine and falsely charge their hurt upon an obnoxious attendant. No prejudice should come to the prisoner in this case unless improper treatment can be most positively proved against him by witnesses whose credibility can be depended upon, or by such circumstantial evidence as admits of no question. But if it be proved that he has so far forgotten those generous instincts which suggest an exaggeration of kindness to our fellows whose reason has descried its throne, leaving them but animals and even below the common brutes in capacity for self-protection, he should be prosecuted with the utmost vigor and punished with the extremest penalty the law prescribes. We hope justice will be done in this case; yet reflection will satisfy any one that the ordinary use of an investigation is to whitewash the guilty. We have an unending round of investigations for no other purpose. Official malfeasances, recklessly induced steamboat and railroad accidents, colliery disasters, falling buildings, asylum and prison mismanagement, dishonest insurance and bank failures and a thousand other matters in which most flagrant wrongs are patent to everybody, pass e sham ordeal of investigation merely to receive a prearranged false authoritative determination exonerating the culprits from blame. There has been far too much of this kind of Albany and Utica democratic journal are deinvestigation, and reform in that matter is clared to be "affiliated with a gang of plundecidedly in order.

The Personalities of the Campaign-The Mistakes of Partisan Journalism.

Some years ago, when Americans were less

known in Europe than they now are, and when

the prejudices still entertained against the

young Republic in the monarchies of the Old

World were more intense than at the present

time, foreign writers were accustomed to

seize upon the license of a Presidential cam-

paign to exhibit us in the worst possible light pefcre their countrymen at home. The inconsiderate exaggerations of partisan journals were quoted as faithful representations of our political morality and of the character of our public men, and the abusive language of vioent stump orators was accepted as good evidence of our national rowdyism. The people of the United States have properly objected to being measured by such unfair standards, and in one notable instance a famous English author admitted the injustice he had done us and made an ample recantation of his slanders. But if Charles Diekens had postponed his apologetic note to the new edition of "Martin Chuzzlewit" until the campaign of 1872 we fear that there would have been on his part less to retract and on our part less cause of complaint. The personalities of the present campaign have been of a character to degrade us in the eyes of strangers and to destroy our self-respect. The unusually bitter quarrels of the politicians have laid bare the uncleanness of all party organizations and disclosed the questionable integrity of most public men, until Christian citizens who have been unwilling to believe in the general depravity of their fellow men are compelled to admit that dishonesty is the rule and honesty the exception in public life. The patriotism and integrity that marked the earlier years of the Republic and that prevailed in the high offices of the government up to a quarter of a century ago seem to have entirely disappeared, and to have given place to a deplorable looseness of political morality in all stations, from the highest to the least important. Many who were before strong in the belief that the charges of partisan organs on both sides against their political opponents were for the most part exaggerated, and who have been slow to regard all politicians as equally seifish and corrupt, are forced into the conviction that the whole political system is rotten at the core and that very few honest men are now to be found in public life. If this is a severe judgment it is one the politicians have drawn upon them-

Everybody remembers that for the past dozen years the republican party has been extolled by its creators and adherents as peculiarly a party of high morality and pure patriotism. Its mission was one of humanity; its objects were represented as exceptionally pure and disinterested. Some persons, it is true, set down these sounding claims to New England cant and pharisaical pretension; but the people in general, weary of the errors and follies of the democratic party, were disposed to trust the young organization with Lincoln at its head, and to give it credit for pure and honest intentions. Yet we now find the leading organs of republicanism fouling their own nest and denouncing the shining lights of the party in the most malignant manner, until the people are nauseated with the criminations and recriminations of the fighting factions. In every political organ column after column teems with personal abuse of leading public men who happen to be on the opposite side in the Presidential contest. In one journal we are told that Greeley, who baptized the republican party with his tears, and whose arguments and persuasions turned to its faith thousands and tens of thousands in the rural districts, has been all along a traitor to the Union, in sympathy with the slave Confederacy and eager to destroy the government. In another we are taught to believe that General Grant is a confirmed periodical sot; that he has committed high office he fills; that he is sordid and corrupt in all his official action. On one side Sumner, Banks, Trumbull, Schurz, Austin Blair, Farnsworth, Sprague, Julian, Chase, Fenton and others who have been leading spirits in republicanism up to the present time are painted in the most revolting colors, varying in shade from a felon to a fool. On the other the record of a court of law is adduced to show that Vice President Colfax; the candidate for the Vice Presidency, Henry Wilson: Blaine, Patterson, of New Hampshire; Dawes, Painter, Scoffeld, Kelley, Eliot, Fowler, Bingham, Garfield and Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury, were all bribed by the notorious Crédit Mobilier of the Union Pacific Railroad for their votes and influence in Congress. The democratic party is in but little better condition. Charles O'Conor and his associates denounced the action of the representatives of that organization at Baltimore as the most degrading and corrupt political bargain ever consummated, while the democratic organs brand the Blanton Duncan Conventionists, from whom Mr. O'Conor received his nomination, as the Hessians of the administration army. In like manner the partisan journalists weary their readers with article after article devoted to abuse of each other, as if the destinies of the United States for the next four years hung

vote to cast in the election. Take, for example, an administration organ in this city to-day, and we find half a dozen editorials devoted to personal attacks upon opposition newspapers, while, with amazing effrontery, complaint is made in the same journal of the "abuse of the republican candidate for Governor' by his opponents. One article calls for "another lie from the ever-ready falsehood mill' of a Cincinnati and a New York liberal paper. Another copies and endorses a statement that one of the editors of a New York democratic organ "has a habit of mistaking his friend's goods for his own and pocketing them accordingly." In another column the editor of a republican-democratic daily is declared to have been "over and over again shown to be a reckless slanderer" and is branded as a "culprit." Lower down in the same column two New York liberal organs and some Pennsylvania papers of the same stripe are classified as a "collection of professional libellers and professional swindlers," whose statements are said to be "absolutely false and known to be so to those who published them." Again, an

upon the character and capacity of a handful

of paid writers for the daily press, some of

whom are not American citizens and have no

whose chief instruments of warfare are abuse and defamation, weapons which are true exponents of the coarseness of their own natures." In another editorial one New York republican daily is declared to be "chiefly a dredging machine for the mud mixed by" the other; the managers of both are denounced as "slanderers by trade." "two habitual libellers," the retailers of "mere lies from beginning to end," the "inventors of cock-and-bull stories." "disreputable Bohemians," "Greeley's unscrupulous rowdies and hacks:" while one is set down as the "parasite" of the other, only "far worse, inasmuch as he goes about lecturing on the decencies of journalism, while himself being a professional defamer." This is the dose supplied to respectable and sensible readers of the daily newspaper by one partisan organ in this city to-day, and it is moderate and decent as compared with the general tone of the same journal since the commencement of the Presidential campaign. In what light can foreigners view the American people and the American press, judged by such specimens The journalists who descend to this mode of

political warfare do not understand either the

character of the American people or the busi-

ness they have adopted in this country. Per-

sonal abuse injures the party using it more

than those against whom it is directed. Early

in the present campaign we warned the liberal

papers and orators that the attacks upon Gen-

eral Grant's personal habits would make votes

for the administration, and they were not slow

to recognize the soundness of our advice and

to profit by it. The indiscriminate abuse and vilification of all our public men by the press and the echo of the slanders and assaults by oratorical popinjays from every beer house barrel are disgraceful to us as a people. They degrade us in our own estimation and they dishonor us abroad, where men and parties differ and discuss their differences courteously and decorously. The same evil now prevalent in the partisan press was observable some few years since in Congress, but happily stricter rules, better judgment and the removal of the exciting cause of slavery have made the disgraceful scenes of fourteen or fifteen years ago now rare in our halls of national legislation. It would be well if many of the journalists of the country could be taught the decency recently instilled into Congress. Certainly the success of the business in which they are engaged would profit by the reform. The HERALD, as an independent paper, discusses all political issues and praises or blames as its judgment dictates; but it finds no reason to descend into the mire of personal abuse. and fails to see how it could strengthen its arguments by such a debasing resort. Its success should convince its contemporaries of the actual profit, as well as the credit, of pursuing a dignified and courteous tone towards those who differ with them in their political sentiments and of supplying their readers with something else than a daily repetition of political slang and gross personalities through column after column of their papers. On Sunday last our advertisements filled fifty columns of the HERALD-an increase of thirteen columns over the same day of last year. The circulation at the same time showed an increase of over twenty thousand. Our contemporaries are, no doubt, prospering in the general growth and progress of the city as we ourselves are: but we believe that they would increase their business success by a better appreciation of the true character of journalism and the abjuring of the personalities and vulgar abuse that now disgrace a portion of the partisan press. There is much of interest to which they can now turn their attention, to their own and their neighbors' advantage. The prosperity of the city, the increase of the population, the advance in the value of real estate, the brilliant promises of the coming season, which ing, a Bellew in public reading, and the Boucicaults on the stage; all these topics form interesting and inexhaustible themes for the daily paper and more agreeable reading for the people than the squabbles of politicians and the Bombastes-like quarrels of editors whom few people know and for whom fewer care. Let our contemporaries follow our example, cool their tempers, reform their vocabulary and discuss the many subjects we have suggested to them in an intelligent manner and they will win brighter laurels for themselves, do better service to their party friends and raise the character of American journalism which they are now doing their best to disgrace.

Exciting Events in Wall Street-A

Day of "Corners." It is not often that the doings of the Wall street community are invested with interest enough to attract the attention of ordinary everyday people, who know nothing of the mysteries of speculation and care less for those engaged in it. But the events and incidents chronicled in our financial report this morning will challenge, nay, absorb, the interest of those most indifferent to the usually "dry" topics of that department of newspaper

A great war has broken out between the moneyed Moguls of "the street," and it is as if some of the tribes of antiquity had marshalled for deadly fray under the leadership of their respective princes, only that the weapons here used are the material of speculation and the blood spilled and to be spilled is money. Moreover, the quarrel came up as suddenly as a thunder shower in Summer, succeeding a spell of dulness and calm that had nigh worn out the patience of both broker and speculator. It sprung from the clashing of the interests of several sets of men who had been "operating" for opposite results. Like the two Western bravoes who were shut up in a dark room to fight out their duel, they came across each other in their devious meanderings about the market, and both being "game" the contest assumed from the beginning proportions and features of no ordinary kind. When a millionnaire like Daniel Drew encounters adversaries like Jay Gould, and the struggle branches out so as to include wealthy banking houses and other wealthy individuals, the speculative struggle is apt to be extraordinarily in carnest.

Yesterday the air of Wall street was rife with "corners." There was first a "corner" in Erie, the prolongation of one begun last week, when certain parties undertook to sell stock to arrive from England and were caught at a most serious disadvantage. Then there was a devers," and the editors are described as "men ! "corner" in gold, next to the most serious of l terprise on the part of the public authorities

the kind in the history of the gold market, and lastly a mine was sprung in the money market. The roving cliques had gone from one to the other of these several interests, and manipulated them to their own advantage and to their opponents' injury. Money, which loaned at five per cent on Monday, was "squeezed."-to use the vernacular of street—until it was worth two hundred and twenty-five per cent-that is, the luckless holder of stocks who hadn't the money to carry them over night was compelled to pay this enormous rate of interest for one day's accommodation. It was action and reaction all around. One party played against another, and in so doing helped or hurt a third, making a complication of conflicting interests and arraying antagonistic speculations such as Wall street has seldom or never seen so oddly composed. The romance has not all gone from money when so curious a history as the one now making is capable of evolution from the struggle for it.

News from Dr. Livingstone-A Sug-

gestion for the British Government. Special despatches to the Herald from Bombay inform us that by the latest accounts the great African explorer was still at Unyanyembe on the 2d of July waiting the arrival of supplies sent to him by Stanley. No doubt by this time the second HERALD expedition, bearing everything necessary for an extended exploration, has reache Dr. Livingstone, and he may even now be on his way to solve the important problem of the drainage of the Central Water Shed. Whether the chain of lakes discovered by Livingstone empty themselves into the Nile or the Congo is a problem full of importance to geographical science, and one that demands a rapid solution. Had those with whom Dr. Livingstone has been intimately connected furnished him with the means of prosecuting vigorously his researches there is every reason to believe that the energetic and intrepid old man would long since have satisfactorily set the question at rest. But, unfortunately for the interests of science, Livingstone has been made to rely too much on his own resources. All the supplies obtainable at Zanzibar were freely furnished to him by Stanley before the latter's departure for Europe, but there remains much that could be done to render Livingstone's explorations more complete and satisfactory if only the British government could be awakened to the

necessity of aiding the enterprise. Private action has demonstrated how much can be achieved at a very slight cost, and it only remains for the British government to organize a small expedition, furnished with all necessary supplies-boats, camels and the most reliable scientific instruments—to enable Livingstone to carry his explorations to a brilliant and happy end. Beyond the absolute want of the means of existence the chief obstacle to the explorer's work has hitherto been met with in the hostility of petty barbarous chiefs, in conciliating whom it was necessary to waste precious time that might have been profitably employed. On some occasions the hostility of the natives compelled the traveller to turn back and abandon his search. Now, the only sufficient cure for this evil is to have the exploring expedition protected by a reliable force that would be able to prevent exactions and delays by petty chiefs. The presence of such a force would give dignity and importance to the undertaking in the eyes of the natives, and would have the effect of impressing on their minds the power of civilization. It is quite true that Livingstone seems to entertain an objection to the organization of such an expedition; but this, no doubt, in great part, springs from his apprehensions of the stay-at-home geographers. He conceives that these gentlemen are quite capable of robbing him of the honor of his discoveries and Under this apprehension he is only too anxious to prevent the approach of intruders; but, as the question to be solved has a wider importance than the interests of any individual, the wishes even of Livingstone cannot be allowed to bind the world to inaction.

This difficult question could be easily solved

by the British government entrusting the entire command of the proposed expedition to the experienced explorer, and making such arrangements with him as would guarantee him from any prospective loss. The advantages of such a course are clear. We would be enabled to derive the greatest possible benefit from the knowledge and experience gained by Livingstone in his years of lonely travel. It is not possible that a man of his age should continue to bear up for many more years against the effects of an African climate and the continued privations to which he is exposed. The time is rapidly coming when that "ruckle of bones" must seek repose among the haunts of civilization or rest and silence under the burning sands of Africa. So precious a life ought not to be allowed to be extinguished by unceasing struggle against difficulties which the British government could obviate, or, at least, greatly lessen, by the judicious expenditure of a few thousand pounds. It is astonishing, and, were it not for the gravity of the interests involved, it would be ridiculous, that such a paltry consideration should arrest the action of the government of a great empire, whose boast it is that on its flag the sun never sets. And notwithstanding this magniloquent description the rulers of this great Empire are preventted by such weighty reasons as the spending a few thousand pounds from helping at once the cause of science and one of their most distinguished subjects. Such conduct is certainly unworthy of the great nation that spent millions in Abyssinia to rescue half a dozen

Englishmen from bondage. It will be a lasting disgrace to England if no steps be taken to afford Livingstone large and generous help. Already we hear that adventurous men in other countries, attracted by the renown acquired by the leader of the HERALD expedition, are preparing to venture into the African jungles. A certain Mons. Desaul is about to start from France with a well-equipped expeditionary force. England alone, who is most deeply concerned in the success and safety of the great traveller, is content to do nothing except utter platitudes. We know that this indifference is not caused by want of funds, and we do not think that the inhabitants of the British Isles are wanting either in courage or the spirit of enterprise. Facts are, however, admitted on all sides to be stubborn things, and as yet we have no tangible proof of the generosity or en-

or private associations that would extend to Livingstone effective and disinterested aid. If he succeeds with his present means it carrot fail to be humiliating to English pride that he will have done so through the aid of strangers. This would go far to prove that, in spite of the constant cackle of pretentious scientists and would-be philosophers, the British public take no real interest in the discovery of the secrets of the Nile drainage further than may minister to their craving for sensational reading. This is a very sad conclusion; but, in view of the national indifference that has been displayed in relation to this matter, how can we well arrive at any other? There is just time enough to escape from this equivocal position by the adoption of such measures as would secure to Livingstone intelligent and reliable assistance in his great work of solving the problem whether the lakes he has discovered empty themselves into the Congo or the Nile, or whether they find some other and unknown outlet to the Atlantic Ocean. This can be done by the British government sending out a thoroughly equipped expedition to serve under the orders of the great explorer. At the same time every precaution should be taken to secure to Livingstone all the profit and honor which of right belong to him in view of his untiring efforts and great sufferings in the advancement of our geographical knowledge. By such action the British government would escape from the false position in which it now stands, and free itself from the suspicion of indifference to the cause of science and the fate of the great explorer whose name has become a household word throughout the civilized world.

Steamboat and Railroad Accidents. By a lucky accident the hundreds of pasengers on the steamer Dean Richmond on Monday night all escaped with their lives. Had two or three scores of them been scalded or burned to death, or torn into fragments by the explosion, or forced to drown to escape a more horrid death, it would have been but a natural occurrence. Almost every day the public reads the sickening details of some wholesale slaughter, the legitimate result from the cheapness with which life is held in this land of bustle and inordinate haste to get rich. Our safeguards to protect the public, and especially the travelling public, are of the most neagre description, hardly deserving the name. We allow railroads to disregard the most obvious requisite for safety-double tracks. threatening every train with deadly collision. The companies must pay large salaries and make large dividends even on watered stock, swollen far beyond their actual capital; so all these measures which should protect the public, the passengers and employés are neglected. No sufficient fences keep straggling humanity or animals off the tracks, no careful guard watches the line, no flagmen or signalmen protect the thousand road crossings where a stranger is liable to be run over without warning by a locomotive seen too late for escape. On some of our roads fifty or more trains daily thus endanger lives in ways which would not be tolerated in European countries; but we submit to it as matter of course. Our passenger steamers sail with defective boilers and rotten hulls, with lifeboats which will not exclude water and so stowed that they are sure to swamp when launched in time of danger. The readers of the HERALD will bear in mind the almost helpless condition of the Bienville, burning up because of worthless fire apparatus, over sixty miles from the nearest land, and sacrificing some twenty lives by boats that would not float. They will not forget the case of the ill-starred Metis, whose loss drowned, perhaps, seventy persons, though another teamer was within hail at the time of her collision. Disaster is the direct result of such recklessness and incompetence as these narratives disclose. In another case, that of the sinking steamer Bristol, only accident prevented great loss of life. She struck a

to the bottom. Without ascertaining the extent of her own injury she made the Newport landing and started on for Providence. Finding she was sinking, her captain run her on the beach, so as to save the lives of those on board. Had she been going in the opposite direction no such convenient beach would have offered succor, and her passengers would have met their fate as did those of the Metis. These are not exceptional cases. They are only those in which well-known causes have already wrought their natural and deplorable results. Others will have their day to-morrow and next week. Imagine the scene of consternation on the Dean Richmond, every soul expecting the next minute to hurl him into eternity. Yet last night's despatch says the Richmond started on her return trip from Albany, with the usual complement of passengers, the accident "being of no consequence." We must expect these frequent slaughters till we have far more stringent laws and a more rigid enforcement of all the requirements for public safety. It cannot be otherwise. Rotten boats will sink, cracked boilers will explode, and unwatched steamers will strike vessels crossing their track. Trains will overtake carriages driving before them, will wreck other trains meeting them on the same rail, will run into opened drawbridges, and bolt the track when invited by switches set wrong. So we may open our morning papers in assured certainty of finding the record of fatal catastrophes. There is most urgent necessity for laws to

sailing vessel in Newport harbor and sent her

prevent these misnamed accidents. But the almighty dollar can yet stave off all such legislation. A new member, fresh from the people and full of honest zeal for reform, charges himself to set the ball in motion. Before he goes to Washington he claborates a bill. Once in his seat he shows it to an older colleague, who has been in the Congressional mill long enough to know the routine and to learn the value of his position in securing from wealthy corporations a far larger subsidy than his official pay. New member must have aid and advice how to push his bill. Old rat gives him such aid as is sure to kill it, and is roundly paid for the job. So, year after year, the lust of gain smothers needed legislation, and the longsuffering public continues to be murdered by hundreds and thousands, while nobody is legally to blame. None of our river, lake, sound or ocean steamers are properly equipped to protect the lives of those they copard. Our land conveyances are not a bit better guarded from causing death than the steamers. On all sides we are threatened, yet the claims of stockholders' pockets are more potent than the fear of death with which they

The Boulevards and Avenues.

We publish in another solumn an account of the work done by the Det artment of Public Works on the new boulevar is and avenues since the transfer of the management of those improvements to the Department. In the prosecution of these works Commissioner Van Nort has had to contend with some difficulties from the opposition of Comptroller Green to the law transferring them to the Department of Public Works on the plea of its being unconstitutional. The question of its constitu-tionality was argued before Governor Hoffman before the law had received his signature, and he decided by signing it. The Counsel to the Corporation gave his official opinion to the Department of Parks that the law was constitutional. The Park Commissioners, of whom Mr. Green is one, resolved to recognize it by executing the transfer. Notwithstanding these facts the Comptroller covertly attempts to defeat its objects by refusing to furnish the necessary funds upon the requisition of the Commissioner, except for the payment of actual labor. Large quantities of material are required to place the works in a condition to withstand the effects of frost and snow during the coming Winter, and if the Comptroller persists in his present course the works will either have to be suspended at a great loss to the city or a judicial decision procured upon the constitutionality of the law. It is to be hoped that no factious opposition will be suffered to interfere with the speedy completion of these great public improvements.

German Cabinet Circular Against Emigration.

The Imperial German government has made another strenuous effort with the view of staying the tide of emigration from the national territory. A Cabinet circular, the second on the same subject, has been issued in Berlin, which threatens emigrants (intending, we presume) with an official classification as out laws, over whom a strict surveillance will be maintained by the Prussian authorities. The emigrant exodus has been only slightly affected. so far, by the ministerial menace. But necessity has no law. Imperial Germany is commencing to realize the sad social consequences which have resulted within its bounds from the terrible war with France; and Germany, as a nation, does not recuperate from the effects of battle disaster nearly so rapidly or with the same light-hearted, buoyant and reproductive elasticity as does the great war-tried Power with which she has just been engaged. Artisan industry, with the values of real estate and agricultural incomes, are very heavily taxed in Germany, from Berlin outward all over the country, in consequence of the war, while the military service system law has been made still more rigid in its enactments towards the adult and maturing male population. Can any person blame Germans for emigrating to the free Republic of the West? Not one, so long as the exodus is healthy and natural. The continuance of the outward tide of population from the hearths and firesides of the German Empire will soon give rise to one of the most extraordinary and important problems which has ever been presented to social science. The French, as is known, do not emigrate to any great extent.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Second Day's Session of the Grand Lodge-C. A. Logan, of Kansas, Elected Grand Sire for the Ensuing Two Years.

At the morning session of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. of O. F. Grand Treasurer Van Zandt submitted his annual report, showing \$71,427 45 receipts and \$48,728 42 disbursements, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of \$22,699 03. A number of resolutions on various subjects relating to the working of the Order were offered and appropriately referred. Among these were resolutions increasing the official terms of subordinate todges and encampments from six months to one year; in regard to members suspended for non-payment of dues, and recommending a more liberal policy in regard to the number of black balls required for the rejection of applicants. The Grand Secretary was directed to deliver to the representative from Massachusetts the original charter of the Grand Lodge of that State.

Amendments to the constitutions of several of the State Grand Lodges were submitted for approval.

Petitions were received for charters for Grand Lodges in British Columbia and Germany. New standing committees of seven members each were authorized on the Degree of Rebekah and on For-eign Relations. A recess was then taken.

Afternoon Session.

A recess was then taken.

Afternoon Session.

On reassembling the Grand Lodge took up the special order—the election of officers for the ensuing two years—when Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire C. A. Logan, of Kansas, was elected Most Worthy Grand Sire, and Representative M. J. Durham, of Kentucky, was elected Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire. James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, was re-elected Right Worthy Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, and Joshua Van Zaudt, of Maryland, was re-elected Right Worthy Grand Treasurer. The other officers of the Grand Lodge will be appointed by the Most Worthy Grand Sire.

After the election of officers the Grand Lodge proceeded with the regular order of business. Various resolutions pertaining to discipline, amendments to the bylaws, &c., were introduced and referred. Among the resolutions was one relative to the establishment of a system of dues and benefits, so that subordinate lodges may not be allowed to fix tees and dues too low in proportion to the benefits guaranteed. Referred to a committee to be reported upon at the next session. Another resolution was to effect a change in the mode of balloting in conferring degrees.

A petition of thirty-nine colored citizens of Ohio was introduced, praying that they be allowed to organize a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Independent Order. After a warm and protracted debutz, in which many leading representatives took part, the entire subject was ladd on the table.

O'clock.

Among the resolutions at the morning session was one by Mr. Leech, of lows, that from and after January, 1873, the Noble Grand of Subordinate Lodges shall be eligible to re-election.

The Grand Lodge is holding a secret session tonight.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18-1 A. M. Probabilities.

For New England winds veering to southering with probably continued cloudy weather and areas of rain; for the Middle States southerly winds, with partly cloudy weather the southern portion, but cloudy weather with areas of rain over the lower lake region; for the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, generally clear weather and light to tresh winds, with partly cloudy weather along the South Atlantic coast; for the Northwest, winds veering to northwesterly, with clear weather, and probably extend eastward over the upper lake region; fresh to brisk southerly to westerly winds are probable for the lower lakes.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

1571. 1	Ofice			14. 1015.
A. M 57	69	3:30 P.	M	77 68
A. M 62	60	6 P. M.		74 68
A. M 68	63	9 P. M		65 67
M 73		12 P. M		62 66
verage temperature	res	terday		64%
verage temperature	for	correspo	nding d	ate
1001				ARV